NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 *(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	JUN 1987[2]	MAY 1987[3]	JUN 1986	MAY 1987	JUN 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to JUN 1987	to JUN 1987
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	198.6	192.8	206.6	3.0	- 3.9
Manufacturing	8.0	7.8	8.0	2.6	0.0
Durable Goods	3.9	3.8	3.8	2.6	2.6
Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	- 2.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	190.6	185.0	198.6	3.0	- 4.0
Mining	18.6	17.8	19.4	4.5	- 4.1
Contract Construction	15.7	14.6	18.8	7.5	- 16.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.1	13.9	14.3	1.4	- 1.4
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	- 4.8
Transportation except Railroads	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.2	6.2	6.6	0.0	- 6.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	45.6	44.1	47.1	3.4	- 3.2
Wholesale Trade	8.0	8.0	8.5	0.0	- 5.9
Retail Trade	37.5	36.1	38.5	3.9	- 2.6
Food Stores	5.4	5.4	5.6	0.0	- 3.6
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.5	5.5	5.8	0.0	- 5.2
Eating & Drinking Places	14.8	13.8	14.9	7.2	- 0.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.9	7.9	8.3	0.0	- 4.8
Services	35.5	32.8	36.2	8.2	- 1.9
Personal Services	1.7	1.8	1.9	- 5.6	- 10.5
Medical & Other Health Services	7.2	7.2	6.5	0.0	10.8
Government	53.2	53.9	54.5	- 1.3	- 2.4
Federal Government	7.5	7.3	8.0	2.7	- 6.2
State & Local Government	45.7	46.6	46.5	- 1.9	- 1.7
State Government	13.7	13.5	14.0	1.5	- 2.1
Local Government	32.0	33.0	32.6	- 3.0	- 1.8

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	JUN 1987[2]	MAY 1987[3]	JUN 1986	MAY 1987	JUN 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to JUN 1987	to JUN 1987
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.5	28.1	29.6	1.4	- 3.7
Manufacturing	1.3	1.2	1.4	8.3	- 7.1
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	27.2	26.9	28.2	1.1	- 3.6
Mining	2.5	2.4	2.8	4.2	- 10.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.3	2.2	2.6	4.6	- 11.5
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	2.0	1.8	1.9	11.1	5.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	- 5.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.2	8.2	8.6	0.0	- 4.6
Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.6	2.8	0.0	- 7.1
Retail Trade	5.6	5.6	5.8	0.0	- 3.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	- 6.2
Services	5.8	5.7	5.1	1.8	13.7
Government	5.5	5.5	6.4	0.0	- 14.1
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	4.7	4.8	5.7	- 2.1	- 17.5
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	31.2	30.7	32.1	1.6	- 2.8
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	30.1	29.6	31.0	1.7	- 2.9
Contract Construction	2.1	2.0	2.4	5.0	- 12.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.6	2.5	2.7	4.0	- 3.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.5	7.4	7.7	1.4	- 2.6
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.7	6.6	6.9	1.5	- 2.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	- 5.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.3	5.3	5.7	0.0	- 7.0
Government	10.7	10.4	10.5	2.9	1.9
Federal Government	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	3.7
State & Local Government	7.8	7.6	7.9	2.6	- 1.3

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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WYOMING
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 24 NO. 9 SEPT. 1987

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Jun '87	Jul '87
Labor Force	253,682	246,735
Employment	235,074	229,517
Unemployment	18,608	17,218
Rate (Raw)	7.3	7.0
Rate (S.A.)	7.6	7.5
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.40	$14.42
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.2	39.5
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	6.1	6.0
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.44	$12.34
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.4	42.7
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	340.1	340.8
Year Change (U.S.)	+3.7	+3.9

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Wage Records Confirm Declining Economy
- Occupational Future
- Employment and Earnings Characteristics of Families
- Wyoming Tax Collections

NATIONAL JOBLESS RATE AT 6.0 PERCENT

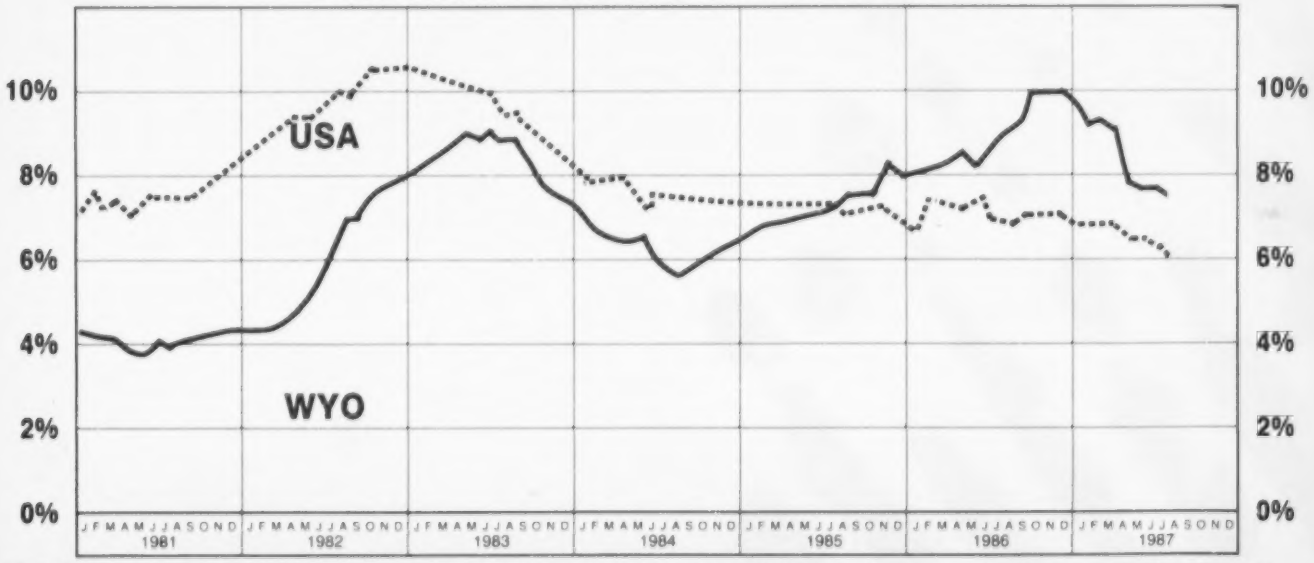
A record 112.7 million people, 63 percent of the non-institutional population, were working in July, an increase of 470,000 jobholders over June, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The number of jobless in July dropped by 36,000 from June to 7.2 million, the lowest since March of 1980. The civilian unemployment rate fell to 6.0 percent, seasonally adjusted, the lowest since December of 1979 when the rate was also 6.0 percent.

The U.S. unemployment rate has dropped a full percentage point from the 7.0 percent of July 1986 and 4.7 percentage points from a recession high of 10.7 percent in November and December of 1982.

The average duration of unemployment in July was 14.0 weeks, down from 15.1 weeks a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT AT 7.5 PERCENT

Statewide July unemployment, seasonally adjusted, followed the national trend and dropped 0.1 percent from June to 7.5 percent. This compares to 9.0 percent in July of 1986. Wyoming's unadjusted unemployment stood at 7.0 percent in July, the lowest rate since October of 1985, over a year and a half ago when the rate registered 6.3 percent.

Wyoming's civilian labor force declined seasonally in July from June by almost 7,000, and was again down from July 1986 by almost 11,000, or 4.2 percent. Total employment in July, statewide, was down by more than 5,500 over-the-month, with much of the employment decline being reflected in local government, particularly in the furloughing of school employees for the summer. The statewide annual employment decline of over 6,500, 2.8 percent, compares to the national worker gain of 2.5 percent.

AREA TRENDS

In Wyoming, only Park and Teton counties indicated notable over-the-month labor force gains in July, due primarily to a healthy 1987 summer tourist season in which low gas prices have encouraged automobile travel. In fact, Teton County continued, for the second month in a row, with both the highest annual labor force growth rate and the lowest unemployment in the state.

Albany County, with July unemployment of only 4.2 percent, had the lowest unemployment after the Teton County rate of 2.6 percent. Park County followed with 5.4 percent.

All but four Wyoming counties experienced year-to-year declines in their labor force during July, those being Goshen, Johnson, Sweetwater and Teton. Lincoln and Sublette counties continue to reflect the highest losses in their labor force, due to the loss of employment in the construction industry. Teton County again enjoyed the largest annual labor force increase, 5.1 percent.

Natrona County continued with the largest number of jobseekers, more than 2,800, and an unemployment rate of 8.8 percent, down sharply from the 11.7 percent recorded in July 1986. While the state had no double digit unemployment, Big Horn and Uinta counties came close with rates of 9.7 and 9.6 percent.

OTHER STATES

During June, 1987, Wyoming's unadjusted unemployment rate again edged downward to 13th highest in the nation, second only to Colorado in the Rocky Mountain Region. Wyoming ranked 8th highest in the nation with a 9.0 percent annual average rate in 1986. In June, Alaska and Louisiana had the highest unemployment in the nation, both at 11.2 percent, and New Hampshire continued with the lowest rate of 2.5 percent.

WAGE RECORDS CONFIRM DECLINING ECONOMY

In comparing recently compiled First Quarter 1987 employment and payroll data with that of First Quarter 1986, the operative word was *down*! "Covered" data is the employment and wage records administered by the ESC under the unemployment insurance law.

Literally every facet of Wyoming's labor economics, employment and wages within each industrial category, showed a decline from the First Quarter 1986. For instance, average monthly employment, statewide, was down by almost 22,000 workers. That's a 12 percent drop over the last year. Total wages, statewide, was down by about $138,429,000. That's a 16 percent drop year-to-year.

In terms of lost jobs, the hardest hit industry was construction. Average employment in this industry was down by more than 7,700 workers from last year. Average employment in mining was down by almost 5,100. Wholesale and retail trade combined, lost over 5,300 workers year-to-year. Even the services industries lost well over 1,600 workers.

Statewide, in the First Quarter 1986, Wyoming's average covered monthly employment was 184,620. In the First Quarter 1987, average covered monthly employment had slumped to 162,687.

Looking at the statewide picture in regard to average weekly wages, we have declined by $15.79 per week from last year to $352.63 a week in the First Quarter 1987.

One final note . . . the total number of employing units in Wyoming at the end of the First Quarter 1987 stood at 15,493, that's a decline of 815 firms from the previous year.

OCCUPATIONAL FUTURE

According to a Bureau of Labor Statistics release, five occupational groups are projected to exceed the average growth in employment by the year 2000 (technicians and related support; service except private household; professional; sales; and executive, administrative, and managerial workers).

Only two occupational groups are projected to show absolute declines over the period--farming, forestry, and fishing workers and private household workers. In addition, below-average growth is projected for administrative support workers, including clerical; and precision production, craft, and repair workers.

When employment by major occupational group is distributed in 1986 and 2000 by the most prevalent 1986 educational level, the projections show growth in the share of jobs requiring most workers to have at least one year of college. There is a slight decline in the share of jobs where high school completion is the predominant education level. However, there is a sharp decline in the share of jobs from 1986 to 2000 where less than a high school education is currently the prevalent pattern.

In general, occupations in which current participants have the most education are projected to grow the most rapidly. However, those with less than a high school education face increasing difficulty in their job search and less opportunity for good pay and advancement.

Despite the faster than average growth in employment for occupations requiring a bachelor's or higher degree, the surplus of college graduates that began in the early 1970's is expected to continue through the end of the century. The gap between supply and demand for new college graduates is expected to narrow considerably as we move into the 1990's, in part because of the decline in the number of college graduates stemming from the population decline of individuals of college age.

U.S.A.'s TOP TEN OCCUPATIONS 1986-2000

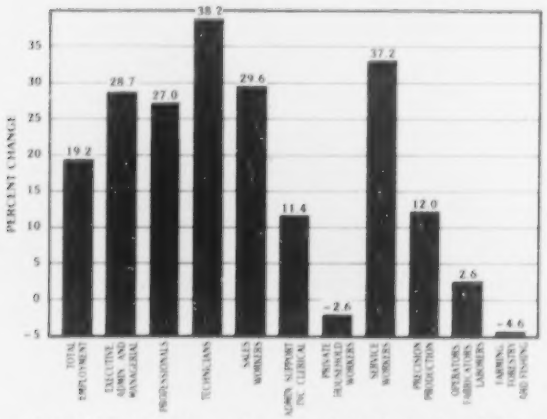
	PERCENT CHANGE	NUMBER CHANGE (thousands)
1. Computer Systems Analysts	75.6	251
2. Computer Programmers	69.9	335
3. Guards	48.3	383
4. Electrical and Electronic Engineers	47.8	192
5. Computer Operator, Except Peripheral Equipment	47.2	124
6. Waiters and Waitresses	44.2	752
7. Sales Agents, Real Estate	43.9	138
8. Registered Nurses	43.6	612
9. Receptionists and Information Clerks	41.4	282
10. Accountants and Auditors	39.8	376

U.S.A.'s BOTTOM TEN OCCUPATIONS 1986 - 2000

	PERCENT CHANGE	NUMBER CHANGE (thousands)
1. Electrical and Electronic Assemblers	-53.7	-134
2. Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	-33.6	-143
3. Farm Operators and Managers	-21.3	-285
4. Farm Workers	-20.3	-190
5. Sewing Machine Operators, Garments	-14.5	- 92
6. Typists and Word Processors	-13.9	-140
7. Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks	-12.0	- 25
8. College and University Faculty	- 4.2	- 32
9. Private Household Workers	- 2.6	- 26
10. Machinists	- 1.5	- 5

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

UNITED STATES PERCENT CHANGE BY BROAD OCCUPATIONAL GROUP 1986 and Projected to 2000



Prepared By: W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis, September, 1987.
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES: SECOND QUARTER 1987

The number of families with employed members rose by nearly 1.1 million over the year ended in the second quarter of 1987, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Family earnings also grew rapidly, with the median reaching $572 a week in the second quarter, 6.5 percent more than a year earlier. Other second-quarter highlights follow.

—Of the nation's 64 million families, 81 percent (51.9 million) contained at least one employed member. In 48 million, someone worked full time.

—Although married-couple families comprised most of the over-the-year gain in the number with employed members, families maintained by men or women with no spouses—which together comprise about a fifth of all families—accounted for two-fifths of the increase.

—Unemployed persons were found in about 5.8 million families, 540,000 fewer than in the same period a year earlier. There was at least one employed person in 71 percent of these families.

—Of the 31.9 million families with children under the age of 18, the mother was employed outside the home in three-fifths of them. This represented an increase of about a million employed mothers over the year. Nearly half this increase occurred among mothers with pre-school children.

—Median weekly earnings of families with two or more wage and salary workers ($741) continued to be about double those of families with only one earner ($353).

WYOMING TAX COLLECTIONS

For the year ending March, 1987, Wyoming had total tax collections of $619,731,000. That's down 22.1 percent when compared to the March, 1986 figure. Except for Alaska, whose total tax collections declined 36.2 percent, Wyoming saw the greatest decline, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce.

WYOMING Collections of Selected State Taxes Year Ending March, 1987

	12-Month Period Thousand Dollars	Percent change from Year ending March, 1986
Total Tax Collections	$619,731	-22.1
General Sales and Gross Receipts	155,202	-18.1
Motor Fuel Sales	33,472	-16.9
Tobacco Product Sales	4,412	- 3.2
Alcoholic Beverage Sales	1,325	- 7.4
Motor Vehicle and Operators License	27,960	-17.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
July 1987	340.8	325.1	372.5	283.5	210.5	318.5	464.1
Annual % Change	3.9	4.1	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.5	6.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	JUL 1987[1]	JUN 1987[1]	JUL 1986[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	246,735	253,682	257,664	- 2.7	- 4.2
Unemployment	17,218	18,608	21,611	- 7.5	- 20.3
Employed Labor Force	229,517	235,074	236,053	- 2.4	- 2.8
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	180,000	187,900	184,706	- 4.2	- 2.5
b. Agriculture[3]	12,585	13,983	12,821	- 10.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	7.0% 7.5%*	7.3% 7.6%*	8.4% 9.0%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	6.1% 6.0%*	6.3% 6.1%*	7.0% 7.0%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	2.4%	2.7%	3.7%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 569.59	$ 607.68	$ 607.56	- 6.3	- 6.2
Average Weekly Hours	39.5	42.2	41.5	- 6.4	- 4.8
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.42	$ 14.40	$ 14.64	0.1	- 1.5
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	20,017	26,410	37,121	- 24.2	- 46.1
a. Initial	2,483	2,669	4,535	- 7.0	- 45.2
Weeks Compensated	18,913	22,181	33,177	- 14.7	- 43.0
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 2,986,411	$ 3,515,585	$ 5,443,462	- 15.1	- 45.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 157.52	$ 158.04	$ 163.73	- 0.3	- 3.8
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	N.A.	4,675	06/86 5,859	XXX	- 20.2
Non-Ag. Openings Received	N.A.	4,178	06/86 4,135	XXX	1.0
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	3,759	06/86 3,914	XXX	- 4.0
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 526.92	$ 527.46	$ 517.09	- 0.1	1.9
Average Weekly Hours	42.7	42.4	41.4	0.7	3.1
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.34	$ 12.44	$ 12.49	- 0.8	- 1.2
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	340.8	340.1	328.0	0.2	3.9
Producer Prices, All Commodities	310.2	308.5	297.4	0.6	4.3
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	325.1	325.4	312.2	- 0.1	4.1

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JUL 1987	JUN 1987	JUL 1986	%CHANGE JUN-JUL	%CHANGE JUL-JUL	JUL 1987	JUN 1987	JUL 1986	JUL 1987	JUN 1987	JUL 1986
Statewide	246,735	253,682	257,664	- 2.7	- 4.2	17,218	18,608	21,611	7.0	7.3	8.4
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									7.5	7.6	9.0
Albany	14,383	14,969	14,696	- 3.9	- 2.1	608	586	636	4.2	3.9	4.3
Big Horn	4,453	4,762	4,878	- 6.5	- 8.7	432	468	655	9.7	9.8	13.4
Campbell	14,545	15,308	16,753	- 5.0	- 13.2	1,290	1,414	1,850	8.9	9.2	11.0
Carbon	8,774	8,898	9,001	- 1.4	- 2.5	629	659	749	7.2	7.4	8.3
Converse	5,657	5,965	6,332	- 5.2	- 10.7	421	501	746	7.4	8.4	11.8
Crook	3,142	3,406	3,144	- 7.8	- 0.1	176	231	223	5.6	6.8	7.1
Fremont	15,628	16,573	16,128	- 5.7	- 3.1	1,350	1,514	1,788	8.6	9.1	11.1
Goshen	6,239	6,777	6,176	- 7.9	1.0	379	413	374	6.1	6.1	6.1
Hot Springs	2,998	2,985	3,146	0.4	- 4.7	226	211	253	7.5	7.1	8.0
Johnson	3,762	4,004	3,659	- 6.0	2.8	209	274	273	5.6	6.8	7.5
Laramie	35,192	36,256	36,696	- 2.9	- 4.1	1,926	2,062	1,813	5.5	5.7	4.9
Lincoln	8,300	8,698	10,182	- 4.5	- 18.5	635	776	957	7.7	8.9	9.4
Natrona	32,331	33,074	33,736	- 2.2	- 4.2	2,848	3,024	3,942	8.8	9.1	11.7
Niobrara	1,484	1,623	1,532	- 8.6	- 3.1	84	110	124	5.7	6.8	8.1
Park	14,843	14,675	15,514	1.1	- 4.3	802	818	1,258	5.4	5.6	8.1
Platte	4,143	4,374	4,219	- 5.3	- 1.8	307	319	320	7.4	7.3	7.6
Sheridan	12,353	12,501	12,511	- 1.2	- 1.3	816	843	785	6.6	6.7	6.3
Sublette	3,719	3,866	4,401	- 3.8	- 15.5	251	308	267	6.7	8.0	6.1
Sweetwater	22,570	22,759	22,303	- 0.8	1.2	1,809	1,916	2,016	8.0	8.4	9.0
Teton	13,311	12,951	12,671	2.8	5.1	345	365	393	2.6	2.8	3.1
Uinta	11,004	11,312	11,557	- 2.7	- 4.8	1,052	1,109	1,377	9.6	9.8	11.9
Washakie	4,547	4,584	4,986	- 0.8	- 8.8	385	432	449	8.5	9.4	9.0
Weston	3,359	3,362	3,440	- 0.1	- 2.4	237	255	362	7.1	7.6	10.5
United States									6.1	6.3	7.0
United States - Seasonally adjusted									6.0	6.1	7.0

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.